

- 1 -

DESCRIPTION

METHOD FOR PRODUCING FLUORENE DERIVATIVE

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method for producing a fluorene derivative useful as a raw material for optical lenses, films, optical fibers, optical disks, heat-resisting resins, engineering plastics, and others.

10

BACKGROUND ART

Recently, in polymers (e.g., a polycarbonate-series resin, an epoxy resin, and a polyester-series resin) made from a bisphenol compound as a raw material, materials having improved heat resistance, transparency and high refractive index compared with the conventional one have been strongly required. A 9,9-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluorene, which is one of fluorene derivatives, is a promising material for producing a polymer being excellent in heat resistance and having high transparency and high refractive index, and is expected as a raw material for an optical lens such as an automotive headlamp lens, a compact disk (CD), a CD-ROM pickup lens, a Fresnel lens, a f θ lens for laser printer, a camera lens, and a projection lens for rear projection television; a film such as a retardation film, and a diffusion film; a plastic optical fiber; and an optical disk substrate.

25

As a synthetic method for 9,9-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluorene, there has been known a method which comprises subjecting fluorenone, as a starting material, obtained by air oxidation of fluorene to a
5 condensation reaction with phenol using a hydrogen chloride gas and mercaptopropionic acid as catalysts [J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 27(9), 3289, 1982, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 145087/1994 (JP-6-145087), Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 217713/1996
10 (JP-8-217713)].

However, since the reaction is dehydration reaction, it is necessary to provide (or set up) a special hydrogen chloride gas-generating apparatus and a special hydrogen chloride gas-removing apparatus when the reaction
15 is industrially conducted using a gaseous hydrogen chloride, which has handling difficulty, as an acid catalyst. Moreover, the handling of the hydrogen chloride gas is under the control of various laws such as Fire Defense Law, High Pressure Gas Control Law, Poisonous and
20 Deleterious Substances Control Law, and Clean Air Act Law. It is therefore necessary to pay sufficient attention to safety measures and environmental protection for installation of equipment, and handling and storage of the hydrogen chloride gas.

25 Incidentally, in the case using a concentrated sulfuric acid as an acid catalyst, the reaction is progressed by the dehydration property of the concentrated

sulfuric acid despite of the presence of water. However, since a sulfuric acid-containing waste fluid is discharged in large quantity, the treatment of the waste fluid requires a great deal of labor.

5 On the other hand, a fluorene derivative obtainable by a production method using a hydrogen chloride gas or a concentrated sulfuric acid as a catalyst usually includes impurities such as a sulfonated compound, and turns out yellow. Accordingly, in order to use the fluorene
10 derivative obtained by the method, as a raw material for the above-described polycarbonate-series resin or polyester-series resin in which high transparency is required, it is necessary to purify the fluorene derivative highly and strictly. Therefore, various purification
15 methods have been examined [e.g., Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 321836/1994 (JP-6-321836)]. However, such a purification is a factor in increased producing costs because of using a large amount of a solvent and making the production process longer.

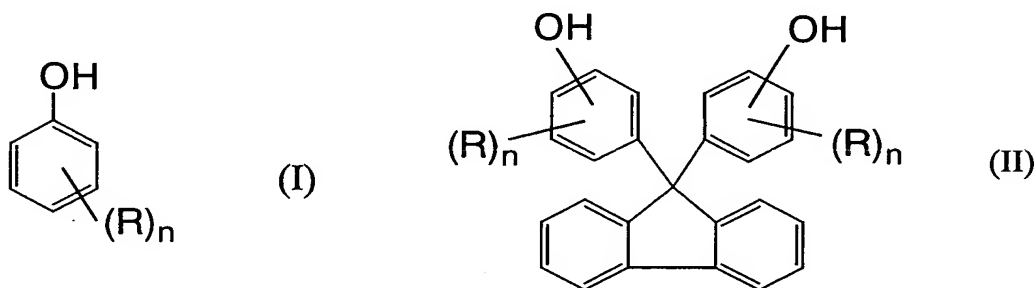
20 It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method for producing a fluorene derivative safely and simply at high yield without using a hydrogen chloride gas having handling difficulty.

 It is another object of the present invention to
25 provide a method for producing a highly transparent and highly purified fluorene derivative safely and simply without complicated purification.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The inventors of the present invention made intensive studies to achieve the above objects in view of few problems of the conventional art mentioned above, and finally found that a fluorene derivative being scarcely colored and excellent in transparency can be simply or conveniently obtained by using a hydrochloric acid aqueous solution instead of a hydrogen chloride gas, and carrying out a reaction in coexistence with a thiol compound.

That is, in the present invention, fluorenone and a phenolic compound represented by the formula (I) are subjected to a condensation reaction in coexistence with a thiol compound and a hydrochloric acid aqueous solution to produce a fluorene derivative represented by the formula (II):



wherein R represents an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryl group or a cycloalkyl group, and n denotes an integer of 0 to 4.

The phenolic compound includes a 2-C₁₋₄alkylphenol, and others. In the case using a mercaptocarboxylic acid (particularly β-mercaptopropionic acid) as the thiol

compound, a fluorene derivative being scarcely colored and excellent in transparency is obtained. Moreover, the amount of the thiol compound is preferably larger than the amount of so-called catalyst. For example, the proportion
5 (weight ratio) of fluorenone relative to the thiol compound [fluorenone/the thiol compound] is about 1/0.01 to 1/0.5, and preferably about 1/0.05 to 1/0.3. The proportion (weight ratio) of the thiol compound relative to hydrochloric acid (hydrogen chloride, HCl) contained in
10 the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution [the thiol compound/hydrogen chloride] is about 1/0.1 to 1/3, and preferably about 1/0.3 to 1/2. The fluorene derivative includes a 9,9-bis(C₁₋₄alkylhydroxyphenyl)fluorene, in particular a 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-C₁₋₄
15 alkylphenyl)fluorene, and the like.

Incidentally, in the method of present invention, an object compound may be crystallized by adding an extractant to a reaction mixture to distribute the object compound to an organic layer, and adding a crystallization
20 solvent to the organic layer.

The method of the present invention ensures remarkable decrease in a yellowness or colored degree of a fluorene derivative by one (or a single) crystallizing operation, compared with conventional production methods.

25

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The production method of a fluorene derivative of

the present invention is to subject fluorenone and a phenolic compound to a condensation reaction in coexistence with a thiol compound and a hydrochloric acid aqueous solution.

5 [Fluorene derivative]

In the fluorene derivative represented by the formula (II), R represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkoxy group or an aryl group, and n denoted an integer of 0 to 4 (preferably 0 to 3, more preferably 0
10 to 2, and in particular 0 or 1). Incidentally, the kind of the substituent R may vary with n expressing the number of the substituent.

Examples of the alkyl group include a C₁₋₄alkyl group such as methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group,
15 isopropyl group, n-butyl group, iso-butyl group, s-butyl group, and t-butyl group.

The cycloalkyl group includes a C₄₋₈cycloalkyl group such as cyclopentyl group and cyclohexyl group (preferably a C₅₋₆cycloalkyl group).

20 As the alkoxy group, there may be mentioned a C₁₋₄alkoxy group such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, propoxy group, n-butoxy group, iso-butoxy group, and tert-butoxy group.

The aryl group includes a C₁₋₄alkylphenyl group
25 such as phenyl group, 2-methylphenyl group, 3-methylphenyl group, 4-methylphenyl group, 2,6-dimethylphenyl group, and 3,5-dimethylphenyl group, naphthyl group, and others.

The group R is preferably an alkyl group (e.g., a C₁₋₄alkyl group, particularly methyl group), a cycloalkyl group (e.g., cyclohexyl group), an aryl group (e.g., phenyl group).

5 The positions of hydroxyl group and the substituent R on the benzene ring are not particularly limited to a specific one. For example, hydroxyl group may be substituted on any of 2-position, 3-position and 4-position of the benzene ring, and is preferably substituted
10 on 4-position of the benzene ring. The position(s) substituted by the substituent R varies with the number n, and for example, includes 2-position, 3-position, 4-position, 2,3-positions, 2,4-positions, 2,6-positions, 3,4-positions, and 3,5-positions of the benzene ring. The
15 substituent R is preferably substituted on 2-position, 3-position and 3,5-position of the benzene ring, and more preferably substituted on 3-position of the benzene ring.

 Specific examples of the fluorene derivative include 9,9-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluorene; a 9,9-
20 bis(alkylhydroxyphenyl)fluorene such as 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)fluorene, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)fluorene, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-ethylphenyl)fluorene, 9,9-bis(3-hydroxy-6-methylphenyl)fluorene, 9,9-bis(2-hydroxy-4-methylphenyl)fluorene, and 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-t-
25 butylphenyl)fluorene; a 9,9-bis(dialkylhydroxyphenyl)fluorene such as 9,9-bis(4-

hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)fluorene, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl)fluorene, and 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylphenyl)fluorene; a 9,9-bis(cycloalkylhydroxyphenyl)fluorene such as 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-cyclohexylphenyl)fluorene; a 9,9-bis(arylhydroxyphenyl)fluorene such as 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-phenylphenyl)fluorene; and others.

Among these fluorene derivatives, a 9,9-bis(hydroxyphenyl)fluorene, a 9,9-bis(C₁₋₄alkylhydroxyphenyl)fluorene, and a 9,9-bis(hydroxyarylphenyl)fluorene, in particular a 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-C₁₋₄alkylphenyl)fluorene [e.g., 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)fluorene], are preferred.

[Fluorenone]

The purity of fluorenone is not particularly limited to a specific one, and is usually not less than 95% by weight and preferably not less than 99% by weight.

[Phenolic compound]

The phenolic compound is represented by the above-mentioned formula (I). The group R and the number n in the formula (I) have the same meanings as defined in the above formula (II).

Specific examples of the phenolic compound include phenol, an alkylphenol (a cresol such as o-cresol, m-cresol, and p-cresol), a dialkylphenol (e.g., 2,3-dimethylphenol, 2,5-dimethylphenol, 2,6-dimethylphenol, and 2,6-di-tert-butylphenol), a trialkylphenol, an alkoxyphenol

(e.g., an anisole such as o-methoxyphenol), an arylphenol (e.g., a phenylphenol such as o- or m-phenylphenol), a cycloalkylphenol (e.g., 2-cyclohexylphenol), and others. The phenolic compounds may be used singly or in combination.

5 Among these phenolic compounds, a C₁₋₄alkylphenol, for example, a 2-C₁₋₄alkylphenol (e.g., o-cresol) is preferred.

The purity of the phenolic compound is not particularly limited to a specific one, and is usually not
10 less than 95% by weight and preferably not less than 99% by weight.

From the viewpoint of high-yield production of the fluorene derivative and inhibition of side reactions, the phenolic compound is usually excessively employed relative
15 to fluorenone. For example, the proportion (molar ratio) of fluorenone relative to the phenolic compound [fluorenone/the phenolic compound] is about 1/2 to 1/30, preferably about 1/3 to 1/20, and more preferably about 1/4 to 1/10. Incidentally, the phenolic compound may be
20 employed in excess to use as a reaction solvent.

[Hydrochloric acid aqueous solution]

The concentration of the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid) as a catalyst is usually about 5 to 37% by weight (e.g., about
25 5 to 36% by weight), preferably about 10 to 37% by weight (e.g., about 25 to 37% by weight), and particularly about 30 to 37% by weight (e.g., about 35 to 36% by weight). The

proportion (weight ratio) of fluorenone relative to the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution [fluorenone/the hydrochloric acid] is usually, on hydrochloric acid (hydrogen chloride, HCl) basis, about 1/0.01 to 1/1, preferably about 1/0.05 to 1/0.5, and more preferably about 1/0.1 to 1/0.3. Incidentally, since the reaction of fluorenone with the phenolic compound is a dehydration reaction, generally the catalytic activity cannot be effectively expressed by using the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution. However, in the case using a thiol compound in combination, the reaction effectively proceeds even using the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution.

[Thiol compound]

As the thiol compound as a promoter, a conventional thiol compound may be used. The thiol compound includes, for example, a mercaptocarboxylic acid (e.g., thioacetic acid, β -mercaptopropionic acid, α -mercaptopropionic acid, thioglycolic acid, thiooxalic acid, mercaptosuccinic acid, and mercaptobenzoic acid), an alkyl mercaptan (e.g., a C_{1-4} alkyl mercaptan such as methyl mercaptan, ethyl mercaptan, propyl mercaptan, isopropyl mercaptan, and n-butyl mercaptan), an aralkyl mercaptan (e.g., benzyl mercaptan), or a salt thereof, and others. Examples of the salt include an alkali metal salt (e.g., a sodium salt). The thiol compounds may be used singly or in combination.

Among these thiol compounds, a mercaptocarboxylic acid (e.g., β -mercaptopropionic acid) is preferred.

The proportion (weight ratio) of fluorenone relative to the thiol compound [fluorenone/the thiol compound] is usually about 1/0.01 to 1/0.5, preferably about 1/0.05 to 1/0.3, and more preferably about 1/0.08
5 to 1/0.15. According to the production method of the present invention, since the thiol compound employed in combination with the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution is used in a larger amount compared to the amount of the catalyst usually employed, a fluorene derivative of high
10 purity can be obtained at a high yield without using a hydrogen chloride gas which has handling difficulty.

The proportion (weight ratio) of the thiol compound relative to the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution, when the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution is converted into
15 hydrochloric acid (hydrogen chloride, HCl), [the thiol compound/hydrogen chloride] is usually about 1/0.1 to 1/3, preferably about 1/0.3 to 1/2, and more preferably about 1/0.5 to 1/1.5. According to the production method of the present invention, use of the thiol compound and
20 hydrochloric acid at the above proportion ensures a simple (or convenient) production of a fluorene derivative excellent in transparency.

[Production method of fluorene derivative]

The production process of the present invention
25 may be conducted by charging fluorenone, a phenolic compound (I), a thiol compound, and the hydrochloric acid aqueous solution in a reactor, and stirring the mixture

under an atmosphere of an inert gas. As the inert gas, for example, there may be utilized a nitrogen gas, an argon gas, and a helium gas.

5 The reaction temperature varies with the kind of
a phenolic compound or a thiol compound to be used, and
is usually about 10 to 100°C (e.g., about 10 to 80°C) and
preferably about 20 to 50°C. When the reaction temperature
is too low, the reaction rate becomes slow. When the
reaction temperature is too high, a side reaction occurs
10 and results in the yield deterioration.

 The reaction may be carried out in the presence
of a solvent such as toluene and xylene, and may be usually
carried out in the absence of a solvent. Moreover, use of
an excessive amount of the phenolic compound as a solvent
15 can make the reaction more smoothly.

 The progress of the reaction may be followed up
by an analytical means such as a liquid chromatography,
and the point that an amount of unreacted fluorenone becomes
not more than 0.5% by weight in the reaction mixture may
20 be determined as an end point. The reaction mixture after
completion of the reaction usually contains unreacted
fluorenone, an unreacted phenolic compound, the catalyst,
by-product(s), and others in addition to a fluorene
derivative as a reaction product.

25 After completion of the reaction, a highly purified
fluorene derivative is obtained from the reaction mixture
by a conventional manner (e.g., a means such as

concentration, extraction, crystallization, filtration and chromatography, or a separation and purification means by combination thereof). In particular, by at least a crystallizing operation, especially by combination of a distributing operation and a crystallizing operation, a color-free fluorene derivative with a high purity can be obtained simply and easily. The distributing operation may for example be carried out by adding an extractant (an organic solvent alone, or a mixed solvent of an organic solvent and water) to the reaction mixture to transfer or extract the object compound into an organic layer. The crystallizing operation may be carried out by optionally condensing the organic layer, then adding a crystallization solvent to the organic layer, and optionally cooling the resultant mixture.

After removing the remaining hydrochloric acid and the thiol compound from the reaction mixture, a crystallization solvent is usually added to the residue for mixing and dissolving. More specifically, a purified fluorene derivative may be obtained by subjecting fluorenone and an excessive amount of a phenolic compound to a condensation reaction in coexistence with β -mercaptopropionic acid and hydrochloric acid, adding an extractant to the reaction mixture for distributing a fluorene derivative to an organic layer, condensing the organic layer, and adding a crystallization solvent to the residue to crystallize an object compound. Moreover, a

fluorene derivative may be crystallized by neutralizing the reaction mixture with an alkaline aqueous solution to remove the aqueous layer, condensing the organic layer, and adding a crystallization solvent to the residue.

5 The neutralizing treatment may be conducted by adding at least an alkaline aqueous solution to the reaction mixture. As the alkali, there may be used an alkali metal hydroxide, an inorganic base (such as a carbonate) and/or an organic base. The neutralizing treatment may be carried
10 out by adding both an extractant and an alkaline aqueous solution to the reaction mixture. Examples of the extractant include an organic solvent to which a fluorene derivative is soluble (e.g., a aliphatic hydrocarbon such as hexane, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene and
15 xylene, an alicyclic hydrocarbon such as cyclohexane, and a halogenated hydrocarbon), or if necessary, a mixed solvent of the organic solvent and a poor solvent to a fluorene derivative (e.g., water).

 After the neutralizing treatment, the extractant
20 layer (organic layer) is optionally washed with water, the water layer is removed, and then a crystallization solvent may be appropriately added to the organic layer to precipitate (or separate) a crystal. The fluorene derivative is usually crystallized by removing the organic
25 solvent by distillation or other means to condense the organic layer, and adding a crystallization solvent to the residue. The crystallization solvent comprises a

hydrocarbon and a polar solvent. It is estimated that the polar solvent produces a clathrate crystal with the fluorene derivative.

Examples of the hydrocarbon include an aliphatic
5 hydrocarbon such as pentane, hexane, and octane; an
alicyclic hydrocarbon such as cyclohexane, and
methylcyclohexane; an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene,
toluene, xylene, and ethylbenzene; a halogenated
hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane,
10 trichloroethylene, and dichlorobenzene; and others.
These hydrocarbons may be used singly or in combination.
The preferred hydrocarbon includes a solvent to which a
fluorene derivative is soluble, in particular, an aromatic
hydrocarbon (e.g., toluene).

15 The polar solvent includes, for example, water,
an alcohol (e.g., a C₁₋₄alcohol such as methanol, ethanol,
propanol, isopropanol and butanol, in particular a C₁₋₃
alkylalcohol), a ketone (e.g., a diC₁₋₄alkyl ketone such
as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone,
20 diethyl ketone, ethyl propyl ketone, di-n-propyl ketone
and diisopropyl ketone, in particular a C₃₋₇alkyl ketone),
a nitrile (e.g., acetonitrile); and others. These polar
solvents may be used singly or in combination. In
particular, a crystallization solvent comprising the
25 aromatic hydrocarbon (particularly toluene) and the ketone
(particularly acetone) is effective in removing a
causative substance of coloring (an impurity, a coloring

component).

The proportion of the polar solvent relative to the hydrocarbon is, for example, about 0.5 to 10 parts by weight (e.g., about 1 to 10 parts by weight), preferably
5 about 2 to 8 parts by weight (e.g., about 2 to 6 parts by weight), and particularly about 3 to 5 parts by weight, relative to 1 part by weight of the hydrocarbon. The amount of the crystallization solvent is usually about 1 to 10 parts by weight, preferably about 1 to 5 parts by
10 weight (e.g., about 2 to 5 parts by weight), relative to 1 part by weight of the residue (or solid matter).

The crystallizing operation may be carried out by a conventional method, for example, by dissolving the residue in a crystallization solvent and cooling the
15 mixture. A highly purified and highly transparent fluorene derivative is obtained by collecting (or recovering) a precipitated crystal by filtration or other means, optionally washing the crystal, and drying the crystal. Incidentally, the crystallizing operation may be
20 repeatedly carried out. In the present invention, a fluorene derivative being scarcely colored and having high transparency can be obtained by one (or a single) crystallizing operation.

The production process of the present invention
25 achieves a highly purified fluorene derivative practicable as a raw material for a polymer in which high transparency is required (e.g., a polycarbonate-series resin, a

polyester-series resin, and an epoxy resin). The b value in the Hunter color system of the obtained fluorene derivative is, for example, not more than 3, preferably not more than 2, and more preferably not more than 1.5, where the b value is determined from a transmittance measured by a visible and ultraviolet absorption apparatus (wavelength: 380 to 780 nm).

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

10 A hydrochloric acid aqueous solution has not efficiently expressed the activity as an acid catalyst because water in the solution induces inhibition of the reaction, and thus a gaseous hydrogen chloride having handling difficulty has been used. According to the
15 present invention, however, since such a hydrochloric acid aqueous solution can be used instead of the gaseous hydrogen chloride, as an acid catalyst, a fluorene derivative can be obtained safely and simply at high yield. Moreover, thus obtained fluorene derivative can be obtained by only
20 one crystallization operation with high purity and high transparency, and can be used as a raw material for polymer, resulting in decreasing the purification cost.

EXAMPLES

25 The following examples and comparative examples are intended to describe this invention in further detail and the examples should by no means be interpreted as

defining the scope of the invention.

In the examples, the purity was expressed in percentage of the area by an analysis of a high performance liquid chromatography (manufactured by Waters Corporation) with a reversed layer column. Moreover, the b value was determined (or calculated) from a transmittance measured at a wavelength of 380 to 780 nm by a visible and ultraviolet absorption apparatus (manufactured by Hitachi, Ltd.). Further, the yield of a fluorene derivative was calculated based on a proportion (molar ratio) of the fluorene derivative relative to fluorenone.

Example 1

In a 2 L glass vessel equipped with a stirrer, a cooler and a thermometer were charged fluorenone (75g) having a purity of 99% by weight, o-cresol (270g), β -mercaptopropionic acid (8.5g), and 36% by weight of hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (27g). The mixture was subjected to a reaction with stirring under an atmosphere of an inert gas at 25°C for 6 hours, followed by at 35°C for 11 hours. The analysis of the reaction product by HPLC showed that the remaining amount of fluorenone was not more than 0.1% by weight.

After toluene (300g) and water (80g) were added to the resultant reaction solution, an aqueous solution containing sodium hydroxide (32% by weight) was added to the mixture for neutralization to approximately pH 7, then the resulting water layer was removed. The organic layer

was heated to 80°C, and washed with water (80g) three times.

After collecting toluene (300g) by distillation under a reduced pressure, a mixture (500 ml) containing toluene and acetone at a mixing ratio (weight ratio)

5 [toluene/acetone] of 1/4 was added to the organic layer, and stirred at 70°C for one hour. Then, the resultant mixture was cooled to 10°C for crystallization to give an object product, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)fluorene (140g, yield 89%).

10 The purity of thus obtained fluorene derivative was 99.6% by weight. Moreover, the b value was 1.3 (colorless and transparency). The fluorene derivative can be therefore used as a raw material of polymer without further crystallization operation.

15 Example 2

A reaction was carried out in the same manner as in Example 1 except for using phenol (225g) instead of o-cresol (270g). As a result, an object product, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluorene, was obtained (127g, yield
20 87%).

The purity of thus obtained fluorene derivative was 99.3% by weight. Moreover, the b value was 1.7 (colorless and transparency). The fluorene derivative can be therefore used as a raw material of polymer without
25 further crystallization operation.

Example 3

A reaction was conducted in the same manner as in

Example 1 except that o-phenylphenol (425g) was used instead of o-cresol (270g). As a result, an object product, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-phenylphenyl)fluorene, was obtained (185g, yield 90%).

5 The purity of thus obtained fluorene derivative was 99.0% by weight. Moreover, the b value was 1.8 (colorless and transparency), and the fluorene derivative can be therefore used as a raw material of polymer without further crystallization operation.

10 Comparative Example 1

 In a 2 L glass vessel equipped with a stirrer, a cooler, a thermometer and a tube for supplying hydrogen chloride gas were charged fluorenone (75g) having a purity of 99% by weight, o-cresol (160g), and β -mercaptopropionic acid (2g), and fluorenone was completely dissolved in the
15 mixture with stirring and heating at 50°C under an atmosphere of an inert gas. A hydrogen chloride gas was passed through the mixture at a feed rate of 200 ml/minute, and initiated the reaction. The reaction was continued for
20 4 hours with maintaining the reaction temperature of 50°C. After completion of the reaction, a nitrogen gas was passed through the reaction mixture at a feed rate of 5 L/minute for 30 minutes to drive out the remaining hydrogen chloride gas in the vessel.

25 After toluene (300g) and water (80g) were added to thus obtained reaction solution, an aqueous solution containing sodium hydroxide of 32% by weight was added to

the mixture for neutralization to approximately pH 7, then the water layer was removed. The organic layer was heated to 80°C, and washed with water (80g) three times.

After collecting toluene (300g) by distillation
5 under a reduced pressure, a mixture (500 ml) containing toluene and acetone at a mixing ratio [toluene/acetone] of 1/4 (weight ratio) was added to the organic layer, and stirred at 70°C for one hour. Thereafter, the resultant mixture was cooled to 10°C for crystallization to give an
10 object product, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)fluorene (120g, yield 76%).

The purity of the resulting fluorene derivative was 95.2% by weight. Moreover, the b value was 12.5 (light yellow), and it was necessary to operate crystallization
15 further 3 times under the same conditions in order to obtain the fluorene derivative having the b value of not more than 3 which was required to use as a raw material for a polymer.

Comparative Example 2

A reaction was conducted in the same manner as in
20 Comparative Example 1 except that phenol (133g) was used instead of o-cresol (160g). As a result, an object product, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluorene, was obtained (101g, yield 69%).

The purity of thus obtained fluorene derivative
25 was 93.9% by weight. Moreover, the b value was 18.5 (light yellow), and it was necessary to operate crystallization further 3 times under the same conditions in order to obtain

the fluorene derivative having the b value of not more than 3 which was required to use as a raw material for a polymer.

Comparative Example 3

5 A reaction was conducted in the same manner as in Comparative Example 1 except that o-phenylphenol (252g) was used instead of o-cresol (160g). As a result, an object product, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-phenylphenyl)fluorene, was obtained (113g, yield 55%).

10 The purity of the resulting fluorene derivative was 96.1% by weight. Moreover, the b value was 19.3 (light yellow), and it was necessary to operate crystallization further 3 times under the same conditions in order to obtain the fluorene derivative having the b value of not more than 3 which was required to use as a raw material for a polymer.